

Six years' travel through and residence in Italy were concluded in 1858, by Lord Blessington's return to Paris. By this time his princely fortune had been greatly injured by reckless expenditure in Italy. At Paris he continued the same extravagance, raising money on all sides, and at heavy loss, by mortgages on his estate. In June, 1862, on the death of his only legitimate son, he had no family by his second marriage. Lord Blessington was induced to execute a codicil to his will, by which he bequeathed the greater part of his property to Count D'Orsay, conditional on his marrying either of his daughters. At that time Lady Harriet Gardiner, the youngest, was not eleven years old. The marriage of D'Orsay took place in 1867, at the age of fifteen. A most unhappy union it was. The young wife saw that her step-mother, and not herself, had D'Orsay's affections, and a life-long separation between man and wife was soon the result. In May, 1869, the Earl of Blessington suddenly died, leaving £2,000 a year to his widow. All his vast wealth was subsequently wasted by D'Orsay's extravagance, until the amount of over £100,000—and to meet this load of debt and pay off the old mortgages, the Blessington estates were sold, in 1846, for £330,000—leaving only £6,000 a year to D'Orsay's widow.

At the close of 1880 Lady Blessington returned to London, and resided, first in Semore-place, May Fair, and subsequently in Gore House, Kensington. She could not, or would not, relinquish her expensive habits, and plunged into perfect extravagance in furnishing and embellishing her house. It was generally believed that she derived £4,000 from her husband's will, whereas the bequest was only half that amount; but she lived at the rate of £10,000 a year. She gathered around her a great many political, artistic, and literary celebrities—but, as before, ladies devoted visiting hours. And, the society she was the gay core of was very brilliant. She reigned, like a queen, over it, and, though her beauty had faded, she dressed with taste and splendor, and well concealed many of the ravages which time had made. Until she became very stout, Lady Blessington's appearance showed that she had been handsome. Latterly, placing small confidence in rouge, powder, and enamel, she rarely wore any public.

To take out her comparatively narrow income, she applied herself to literature. In 1822 she had published some lively prose sketches, which showed a facility of writing. In 1832, she commenced her *Journal of Conversations with Lord Byron*, which, first in a magazine, and next in a volume, gained great popularity. Its admirers may judge how completely the work was manufactured, when they learn, from her biographer, that she really saw Byron only six times in her life, and had very little conversation with him during these few brief interviews.

After this she took to novel-writing, but failed in the attempt. Her *Idler* in Italy and France was more successful, but her real literary income was derived from her editorship of several annuals—of which the *Keeper* and *The Book of Beauty* were the most profitable. For each of these she had about £800 a year. From this she was to pay contributors. But to gentlemen writers she only gave smiles, dinners, and flattery, while she made presents of *bijou* to such ladies as wrote for her. This was while her credit as her jeweler's continued good.

D'Orsay, who wholly resided at Lady Blessington's after he separated from his wife, (her step-daughter,) had the art of running in debt beyond all modern precedent. He was a man of varied talents—nearly all rendered next to useless by his being merely "the glass of fashion." At last, he was compelled to remain at home on six days of the week to avoid arrest. He had tried all means of gaining credit and of raising money. In the spring of 1849 the crash came. Howell & James, the fashionable shopkeeper in Regent street, put an execution into Gore House for £4,000, owing to Lady Blessington for dress and jewels. At once, with only a single portmanteau, D'Orsay took flight to Paris.

The fancy articles, furniture, pictures, library, and jewels, in which Lady B. had taken so much pride, were brought to the hammer, and realized over £18,000—about a fifth of what they cost. Lady Blessington, with her nieces, followed D'Orsay to Paris, and might have lived superbly there on the £2,000 jointure she had inherited from her second husband. Within two months, however, she was seized with apoplexy, and died on the 4th of June, 1849. Count D'Orsay survived her three years. So perished two beings originally endowed by nature, mentally and personally, who wasted life in mere frivolity—if the nature of their intimacy does not merit a harsher name—and might have been happy, respectable, and contented, as if to the end of life, had they been repaid, at the last, as the world generally repays its votaries.

Lady Blessington's rank among the literati is nowhere. She scribbled very indifferent verses; spun out tedious novels, wholly deficient in plot and character; described pleasantly enough in her own heart, and sometimes with more and didactic in her moralizing, as if to show the difference between her precept and practice. Her manners were truly fascinating. She conversed well. She appeared to sympathize with every one. No one could so gracefully please a man's amour propre by insinuating a compliment. No one better loved to be paid back in kind—and there was little reason to fear that she would not. Her life, from the time of her second marriage, was wholly artificial. She lived but for the world.

This record of her literary life by Dr. Madden will be popular, not only for what it relates of the lady herself, but for its revelations as to her friends, and the interesting correspondence with distinguished people, which she recognized as her duty. He shows even the details of her private life, and says enough to awaken suspicion and challenge inquiry. For a long time we have not encountered a book more painfully suggestive. It exhibits modern society in London in a variety of phases, and, we dare say, has fallen on the fashionable world there with the force of a Congreve rocket.

Extracts from our Correspondence.

ST. FRANCISVILLE, LA.—The Organ is very popular in this section of country, and I think it will wield a very important influence upon the public mind wherever it may circulate. The Native American cause seems to be in a very flourishing condition in our immediate section, as well as throughout the State. Our November elections will pretty clearly demonstrate what the natives will be able to effect, and you may look out for a complete revolution in the affairs of our State at the next general election.

That you may go on and prosper with the American Organ is our fondest wish.

RIPLBY, MISS.—The American cause is doing just what it should. The Hon. S. A. Adams, our Senator, has been with us, and the position taken by him in his late speech in the Senate, will be sustained by our people.

GUTHRIE, GEO.—I am happy to say that the progress of the American party in Georgia is truly wonderful. One hundred and seventy councils already in the State, and the number increasing almost daily.

GILES COUNTY, VA.—Sir: We are getting along in this country very well. We are good for you. I don't give you my hat. The old demagogue gives us a speech once and a while, but it helps the work on finely. We will give Henry A. fix the fourth Thursday in May.

MACON, MISS.—I have, with pleasure, perused one number of the *Weekly American Organ*, and, from the able manner in which you advocate those principles ("Our Principles") so dear to the American heart, and in particular so much in the interest of this section of the country, where Native Americanism is in the ascendancy, your circulation must and will rapidly increase.

ABERDEEN, MISS.—The "American anti-Papal" spirit is abroad in the land in this region. The people (not politicians) have taken the matter into their own hands, and we to be him who places himself in opposition to their wishes! Better would it be for him that a million were hung about his neck, and he cast into the sea! All the people want is light, and they will add all things else.

ABERDEEN, GEO.—Hon. Henry A. Wise is the former representative of my father's district in the "Old Dominion," in the United States Congress; but his penchant for Papal domination must be suppressed, and it is hoped that he will receive a Waterloo defeat at the hands of Thomas S. Flournoy, in the coming contest. Send my boys your paper without delay.

LACRUE, MO.—I can assure you that I will spare no pains in trying to get subscribers for your valuable paper in this place. Our party number nearly all the voters of the village. We are receiving them at the rate of 240. Prince George county will be all right next fall.

THE JOURNAL, who "stood out," got what it had commenced raining about that time.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1885.

VESPARIAN ELLIS, Editor.

Virginia Nominations by the American Party.

For Governor—THOMAS S. FLOURNOY.
For Lieut. Gov.—JAMES M. H. BEALE.
For Attorney General—JOHN M. PATTON.
Election, 4th Thursday in May.

A Good Riddance.

The Forney and Pierce papers have been throwing up their caps, and hurrahing with terrible vehemence, because of the withdrawal of forty-seven members of the Know-Nothing Council at Harper's Ferry, Virginia! If all sense of shame has not left them, they will hang their heads in mortification, when the people learn, as we now intend they shall, the history of these men, who have thus sought to make the American organization an instrument in their hands, for the advancement of the political views and aims of the Hon. Charles James Faulkner!

We may here remark, that, in the published account of the withdrawal of the forty-seven members of that council, it appears nine were Whigs, and thirty-eight were Democrats!

We have before us a letter from an intelligent member of the same council, (and *as a Democrat*), furnishing us with the interesting history, which we now communicate substantially as furnished to us, and which corresponds with information obtained from other sources.

When the council was first established at Harper's Ferry, a majority of its members, were Faulkner Democrats, and they expected, and had reason to believe, that Mr. Faulkner would himself join the order, and their purpose was, to largely increase Mr. Faulkner's vote at Harper's Ferry, by means of this organization. Mr. Faulkner had pledged himself, (and he redeemed his pledge,) to procure a change in the Superintendency of the United States Army at that point, by having a civilian substituted for the Military Superintendent at that Army, in conformity with the wishes of the mechanics there employed. This was done mainly through the agency of Mr. Faulkner, and hence some of the mechanics, who had not been original Faulkner Democrats, determined to show their gratitude to Mr. Faulkner, by giving him their suffrages. Hence the withdrawal of several Whigs in conjunction with the Faulkner Democrats. But yet a further "motive power" was brought to the aid of Mr. Faulkner.

The fears of the mechanics at Harper's Ferry were aroused—the signs at Washington city and elsewhere warned them, that to vote against the Forney and Pierce candidate, would be a voluntary surrender of their "bread and butter," daily furnished by the government!

The original purpose of these Faulkner Democrats, in joining the council was, to promote the interests of their favorite, and it may be seen plainly by their manifesto, that they withdrew from the council because Mr. Faulkner was not nominated by the "American party" for Congress! The manifesto which they have signed, is, from beginning to end, a series of arguments in favor of Mr. Faulkner's claims to a seat in Congress, instead of being a demonstration against the principles of the American party, which they dare not and cannot assail!

What is the burden of their complaint against the American party? Why, in their own language they did not expect that "the mechanics of Harper's Ferry would be called upon by its despotic order, to sacrifice upon its unholy shrine, a native-born citizen of our own heart, and one whose whole career has exhibited the most unflinching devotion to our interests, as well as the most undeviating attachment to the most honest and best of American principles." &c! There it is, "unflinching devotion to our interests!" And because Mr. Faulkner has devoted himself to their interests, it is enough for them, and they care not, though millions of the paupers and criminals of Europe should be shipped to the United States, and the country be overrun with such elements, it is of no concern to these Harper's Ferry patriots!

These unselfish gentlemen would be willing the Pope at Rome should establish his hierarchy in the United States,—and that the Irish Catholic population should "lord it over" everybody else, if their interests were protected, and their "bread and butter" vouchsafed to them! Magnificent patriots! Well, "Sam's" day is rapidly approaching, and we are wofully deceived, if such patriots shall not repent, in "sackcloth and ashes," when the "American Reformation" shall have been consummated. As such patriots "make their beds, so must they lie." Sam expects every "American" to do his duty, and in return Sam will do his! The reign of Forneyism is drawing to a close. Retributive justice is at hand.

We doubt not, from the facts made known to us, that the Faulkner Democrats designed to use the American organization at Harper's Ferry, when they entered it, as a means to insure Faulkner's re-election. They, no doubt, expected that he would manage so ingeniously, and blarney the Know-Nothings so effectually, as to procure their general support in that district. They remained inside the council, until the "American party" had selected another and a fitter gentleman for their champion, and then, but not till then, these gentlemen, whose love of country, is limited by the quantity of "loaves and fishes" guaranteed to them, denounced that organization which they were the very first to embrace! From this category one of these worthies is to be excepted.

The "Spirit of Jefferson," (and here we respectfully suggest that truth would be consulted if that press were to change its name to the "Spirit of Forneyism") says: "Our friend, John G. Wilson, Esq., withdrew four months since." Well, then, Mr. Wilson should assign another reason for withdrawing, than the fact, that the "American party" refused to nominate his friend, Mr. Faulkner! Can't he give a different reason? "We hope he does not intrude," but we would be glad to be informed, whether or not, he withdrew, with the hope of getting a nomination for the Senate, from the Forney and Pierce Democrats? Now, it so happens, that Mr. Wilson did not withdraw "four months ago," but he withdrew on the 10th day of February, just before the meeting of the Democratic Convention held at Martinsburg!

What particular reason, induced him to withdraw just at that point of time, we leave for Mr. Wilson to explain!

Now we have in conclusion to say, that when a set of men join the American party with a view to subvert their own selfish purposes, we hope they may always fail of success. When they join for the purpose of promoting the interests of a favorite, as in this instance, we hope they will also fail. And we say to the country, that the withdrawals from our councils, are mainly if not wholly of such men as had selfish purposes in view when they joined us, and have been defeated in their aims. Some have joined the councils and withdrawn, in pursuance of an original purpose to secure the favor of the administration, and they have usually been rewarded according to their expectations.

It has been the policy of this administration to reward such treachery by appointments of the traitors to office. Instances in this very city are not rare where this has been done, and it is also of almost daily occurrence, that men of the highest business qualifications, are removed from office, because they dare to love their country and its institutions, more than they love Forneyism and Romanism.

We copy the following from the Baltimore Clipper of yesterday, to wit:

"Mr. Samuel Norment was, on Saturday last, removed from the Third Auditor's Office, salary \$1,400 per annum. This gentleman is much esteemed by all who enjoy his acquaintance, and, from what we can hear, was a faithful, efficient clerk, and in his general deportment unexceptionable. But, having been suspected of being a Know-Nothing, (whether he is or not we are not positively advised,) he was removed from office."

Mr. Norment is a gentleman of high qualifications, unimpeachable character, industrious habits, a native of Virginia, and has been a Democrat from his early manhood! He is an "American," and in favor of "Americans ruling America," and that is his heresy!

An American Novel.
We learn that the Messrs. Appleton of New York, have in press, and will soon issue a native American novel, entitled the "Winkles," by the author of "Wild Western Scenes," which latter work has reached its thirty-second edition, and has become one of the very few standard works of fiction published in this country. The author, whom we know intimately, is a true American by birth, and descent, and in principle,—an accomplished scholar, and one of the most polished writers of the age. He has many years since retired from active political life, but the scenes through which he passed in this metropolis, and in subsequent travels in Europe and elsewhere, have fully qualified him to produce a work, which will arrest the attention and satisfy the appetite of his countrymen at this remarkable epoch in our national history. We have seen an extract from the written opinion of one of the best critics of New York, who examined the manuscript, and says:

"This is a humorous MS., which is well sustained throughout. The representations of striking characters in society are well drawn, and presented with abundance of humor, but free from anything like excessive caricature. It possesses much interest, and will enlist the attention of every reader. It will make a successful book."

We do not doubt this novel will prove highly interesting, and meet with eminent success. We are endeavoring to negotiate with the publishers for the proof-sheets as they come out, with a view of giving this truly American novel, piecemeal to our readers, which we can do, and render the "Organ" a fire-side companion for all classes of American citizens, male and female, young and old, rich and poor, and that, too, without interfering with the political department of our paper.

Harper's Ferry Withdrawals.
Since writing our leader of to-day, we have seen in the Baltimore Clipper of this date, a communication over the signature of "Junius," dated Harper's Ferry, March 31st, referring to the withdrawal of the Faulkner Democrats from the Council at that place, and from which communication we learn, that when Mr. Wilson withdrew from the order, on the 10th day of February, for the purpose of getting the nomination of State Senator, by the Democratic Convention, he presented, "a carefully prepared communication in which he begs the order to be assured that his warmest wishes for the success of their principles were still with them, and would ever continue so."

So then, if Mr. Wilson had received the nomination of Senator from the anti-American party, he had "soft soaped" the order, as he thought sufficiently, to prevent their active opposition to him, and perhaps to secure their votes.

But there is another chapter opened, in this revelation, to wit: the writer says, in speaking of this Mr. Wilson:

"I aver that he did, on three distinct and separate occasions, make application to have his party, Mr. Faulkner, introduced into Congress, and was expected here at certain times indicated by Mr. Wilson, but who, for reasons best known to Mr. Wilson, never did come at the time appointed. On one of these occasions Mr. Wilson even went so far as to urge a special meeting of the council for that purpose."

This is a rich development, and sustains the views we present in our leader, that the Faulkner Democrats, in the Harper's Ferry Council, had reason to think Mr. Faulkner intended to join them! So, then, the game of Faulkner and Wilson was, to secure the votes of both parties, for a nomination, the one to the State Senate and the other to Congress! We never knew a rider yet, who had skill enough "to ride both sides of a sapling!" Mr. Wilson did not get the nomination for the Senate, from the anti-American party, but Mr. Faulkner did not get the nomination for Congress from the "Americans!"

Hence Mr. Wilson, who, on the 10th day of February, assured the council of his "warmest wishes for the success of their principles" has no further occasion to palaver with the "Americans," and Mr. Faulkner, who did not find it convenient to fulfill the appointment of his friend, Mr. Wilson, and join the order, feels himself at full liberty to denounce the American party in the strongest language he could command!

Well, as we understand obligations and reciprocity, "Sam" is now at full liberty, to give Mr. Faulkner a sound political thrashing, on the fourth Thursday of May next, and we are inclined to think he will do it, "secundum artem." Heaven nerve his arm, to inflict the castigation!

The death of Mrs. Cass arose from congestion of the brain, caused by taking a hot bath too soon after eating. She was seized in the bath, and lived but an hour, unconscious. Mrs. Cass was married to Mr. C. in the month of May last, in Paris. She was a young lady remarkable for her accomplishments and personal attractions, and her death is very much regretted by the large circle of friends whom she had gained in Paris and Rome during her residence in these cities.

FROM THE VERY FAR WEST.—A correspondent from Tualatin, Oregon, writes as follows: The American party is making a clean sweep in its movements in this Territory. We hope at our next election to send a delegate to Congress.

We publish, as in duty bound, the statement of Mr. George W. Cooper in relation to the affair in Portsmouth, which has been the subject of former publication in our paper. The statement of Mr. Cooper does not entirely correspond with that of Mr. Devin, nor with that of our original correspondent, but the discrepancy between them presents no insuperable difficulty to a right understanding of the case.

We are satisfied that Mr. Cooper's complaint against the Priesthood in Cincinnati, of insulting his wife at the confessional, is well founded, and it is apparent that sinister influences produced the separation of himself and wife in Portsmouth.

But in view of the fact, that Mr. Devin was telegraphed from Cincinnati, simply to ascertain the whereabouts of Mrs. Cooper, in order to relieve the anxiety of her parents there, and in view of the further fact, that Mr. Devin did not know Mrs. Cooper, and never had seen her, the circumstances are not sufficient, in our judgment, to fix upon him, any sort of connexion with the separation of Mr. Cooper and wife, nor of any actual interference on his part with Mr. Cooper's rights as a husband.

On the other hand Mr. Cooper might, under the circumstances, reasonably have suspected a designed interference, by Mr. Devin, with his marital authority, and was therefore justified in requiring his departure from his dwelling. So then our original correspondent is vindicated from the suspicion of having designedly done injustice to Mr. Devin.

To the Officers and Soldiers and the Descendants of the Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution.

It is suggested, wherever a standard was raised, a sword drawn, or a gun fired in defence of liberty, or one drop of Revolutionary blood remains, that you call meetings throughout the Union, and pass resolutions binding yourselves, and urging your children and friends to bind themselves, to vote for no man, whatever may be his political opinions, in the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, unless he pledge himself, if elected, to do an act of long-deferred justice, in voting the half-pay for life solemnly promised by a Continental Congress to keep together a suffering, starving army, on the brink of ruin, by whose patience, perseverance, faith, and valor the present generation are indebted for a free and independent government.

The old cry that the Government were too poor to pay their honest debts can, with truth, be set on one side; but now, with an overflowing treasury, the ballot-box, and that alone, is your only hope and last resort.

Friends and lovers of our glorious Revolution and of our glorious Declaration of Independence from British rule, be steadfast and firm like your forefathers! When elections take place, be prepared to make one grand rally, run to the polls, and ballot-box, deposit your votes for men upon whom you can rely to obtain for you your long-neglected rights. Do not consider yourselves humble petitioners or servile beggars to a body without heart or soul, but consider yourselves as Americans and freemen; that you have it in your power, through the ballot-box, of making yourselves heard in tones of thunder throughout the halls of Congress.

A DECENDANT OF A GENERAL OFFICER.
Who asks nothing for himself or Government. It is hoped that editors throughout the Union loving justice and national integrity will give the above one or more insertions in their journals.

We copy the above from the *National Intelligencer* of Monday, and add the expression of our opinion, that it would be a mere act of justice on the part of our government to fulfill the obligations assumed by the Continental Congress in 1778 and 1790 to the officers of the American army. We doubt not that every true, genuine "American" representative in either branch of Congress, will speak and vote in favor of justice to the officers of the Revolution and their heirs. It is an "American" sentiment, purely and especially such, and though we are not authorized to commit any one to the support of the measure indicated, we are quite confident, that a Congress composed of the "American party" would do ample justice to the officers of the "American" Revolution, or to their descendants.

American Triumphs.

Victory follows victory in rapid succession. Connecticut follows in the wake of New Hampshire. The freemen of that State, on Monday last, although not able to secure a majority of votes for their gubernatorial candidate over the Whig and Democratic candidates, elected the whole Congressional delegation, and a large majority of both houses of the Legislature. This secures the election of an American Governor in May next, when the Legislature assembles.

Our success has been equally gratifying at the West. Cleveland, Columbus, and other towns in Ohio have nearly sustained the principles of the American party. In Cincinnati the result is doubtful, owing to the disgraceful conduct of a portion of the foreign population who, by force of arms, prevented American citizens from coming to the polls. If by such means the foreign party has triumphed in that city, it will be the last victory it will ever obtain there. The American inhabitants of Cincinnati are not yet in a minority, if the foreign population of that city does amount to 60,000 souls. A day of reckoning will come, and we have no fears for the result. Americans will keep cool, and keep their powder dry, as their ancestors did when they were fighting the Hessians in the days that tried men's souls. Then the Hessians were compelled to bite the dust, and surrender at discretion to the old Continentals. They will surrender again to the young Continentals, in whom the spirit of their fathers yet lives.

SEWARDISM AND ITS ALLIES.—The bill to destroy the efficiency of the New York Police having been crushed, by the opposition of the respectable citizens of that city, a new plot has been formed by the Sewardites to effect the same object. The Herald's Albany correspondent states that their plan is to take the objectionable features of the Police bill to the new city charter, which is popular with the people. In order to carry out this plan, a special delegation of shrewd lobby-men have arrived from New York with \$20,000; \$8,000 of which has been contributed by the proprietors of three notorious gambling houses in your city; \$4,000 has been raised by the keepers of houses of prostitution; \$3,000 has been furnished by a couple of wealthy furniture dealers, and the remaining \$5,000 by two well known politicians, one an extreme hard, and the other an extreme soft-shell, who are to be named as Commissioners of Police under the amendment referred to.

This is Sewardism with a vengeance! Gamblers and brothel-keepers are its new allies. What next?

DISCUSSION IN BATH.—Messrs. Boteler and Faulkner discussed political matters in Bath county on last court day. The attendance was very large. Political excitement is at a high pitch in the Jefferson district.

MILITARY EXPEDITION TO THE PLAINS.—It is announced in the St. Louis Republican that orders have been received from Washington for the early march of four thousand troops, under General Harney, to the Western Plains, with a view to the chastisement of the Indians who have been engaged in depredations upon the property, and the murder of American citizens. It is understood that 1,200 of the troops are to be stationed at Fort Laramie, 800 at Fort Kearny, 600 at Fort Riley, and 1,600 on the Upper Missouri. They are to take out a year's supply of provisions.

By the Morning's Mail.

CINCINNATI, April 3, P. M.—The city remains quiet. On an investigation it has been ascertained that the ballot-box of the 12th ward contained 55 more tickets than there were names recorded in the poll-books. One of the judges insisted on throwing out the entire vote, and the others would not agree, and while the judge was counting the votes a body of men entered the room and took the box containing the tickets forcibly from them, and then turned the ballots and tally sheets in the open street! Thus, the votes of the 11th and 12th wards have been destroyed.

The remaining wards give Taylor (American,) 447 majority. The American party contended that there had been a large amount of illegal voting. It is reported that Mr. Taylor will not accept the office under the circumstances.

More Excitement—The Riot about to be renewed.
CINCINNATI, April 3, 9 o'clock, P. M.—The greatest excitement prevails here to-night, and there is every indication of a renewal of the fearful scenes of last night. The piece of cannon taken from the Germans yesterday by the Americans, was quietly conveyed from the public landing this afternoon by the Germans, which causes much excitement.

An immense number of people have now assembled at Fifth street and Market Space, awaiting the return of a deputation which has been sent to Freeman's Hall, across the canal, the headquarters of the Germans, to demand the return of the cannon. The mob have resolved, if the gun is not delivered forthwith, they will go and take it by force. This they will do if necessary, in which case there will no doubt be another serious riot.

Connecticut Elections.
NEW HAVEN, April 3.—Evening.—The results of the election yesterday may be stated thus: Four Know-Nothing and Whig Congressmen elected, and 18 of the 21 senators and two-thirds of the representatives elected, all of the same party. There is no choice of governor by the people. The Democratic and Know-Nothing candidates are about even.

Terrible Tragedy in Wytheville, Va.—Four Men Shot—One Killed.

LYNCHBURG, April 3.—A terrible tragedy occurred at Wytheville on Saturday night, resulting in the death of an old and respected citizen, and the dangerous wounding of three others. It appears that for some time past a man named J. Austin Graham had been paying his attentions to the daughter of Mr. W. H. Spiller, who is reported to be worth about \$200,000. Graham, who is a married man, and has a family, from the fact that the young lady was engaged to be married to a physician named Dr. Hamet, Graham, on account of this state of things, has been very violent, and threatened to take the life of his rival the first opportunity that offered.

On Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, Graham entered the Wytheville Hotel, kept by Mr. Thos. J. Boyd, where Mr. Spiller was sitting, in company with Mr. C. F. Trigg, teller of the Exchange Bank at Abingdon, Mr. C. Cox, an attaché of the hotel, and Mr. Terry. Graham drew a revolver and commenced firing into the crowd, killing Mr. Spiller at the first fire. Mr. Cox was very badly wounded, but will, it is thought, recover. Messrs. Terry and Trigg were wounded, but not seriously. The murder was immediately after the commission of the bloody deed, and has not since been heard from. The affair has created the greatest indignation. Mr. Spiller being an extensive merchant, is well known to the Baltimore merchants.

Philadelphia Political Doings.
PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—In the Democratic county convention to-day the delegates suspected of Know-Nothingism were examined under oath, and witnesses also were examined in relation to the accusations. Those who refused to testify, or where the charges were proven, were expelled. Among them was Wm. S. Allen, the present Democratic county commissioner, who was expelled by vote, and on refusing to depart, he was forced out.

Lake Michigan Cleared of Ice.
TOLDO, Ohio, April 2.—The steamer Arrow, Capt. Keith, arrived here to-day from Detroit—first boat of the season. See reports the lake as clear of ice, and will commence her regular trips immediately.

Know-Nothing Success in Maine.
CALAIS, ME., April 2.—At our municipal election to-day, Wm. D. Lawrence, the Know-Nothing candidate, was elected Mayor by a majority of 202. It is said the Know-Nothings have elected their entire ticket.

Ohio Municipal Elections.
CLEVELAND, April 3.—Castle, the Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor, was elected yesterday by some 600 majority over Ex-Governor Wood, the Democratic candidate.

At Columbus the Know-Nothings have also been victorious; but at Toledo the anti-Know-Nothings carried the day.

Failure of Page, Bacon, & Co.
BOSTON, April 3.—A private despatch received here announces the failure of Messrs. Page, Bacon, & Co., of St. Louis.

New York, April 3.—It is said that several bills of exchange of Page, Bacon, & Co. on parties here have been returned protested, which, if true, confirms the report received at Boston of the failure of said firm.

Marine Disaster.
NEW YORK, April 3.—The schooner Sonora, of Baltimore, from Cork, arrived here this morning, having sustained considerable damage during the trip. On the 26th ult., she spoke the ship John and Albert from Liverpool for Savannah, and took from her three seamen of the brig Benicia of Liberia, which foundered in a gale on the 22d.

Pork Statistics.
CINCINNATI, April 3.—The Prices Current states that the decrease in the number of hogs packed in the West since last year amounts to 300,000 head, equal to 468,000 in pounds. The crop was 20 per cent. less last year.

Mrs. Webster's Health.
NEW YORK, April 3.—The doctors report an improvement in the condition of Mrs. Webster. There are evident signs of recovery, although her state still remains precarious.

Great Race.
NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—The great four mile race between Lexington and Lecompt came off to-day. Purse \$20,000. Lexington was the winner. Time, 7b. 19 1/4—the fastest time on the record.

Mayorality Election.
COLUMBIA, S. C., April 3.—The election here for Mayor has resulted in the choice of Mr. Arthur, claimed to be a Know-Nothing, by 180 majority.

Prohibition in Iowa.
BUFFALO, April 3.—Scattering returns from the Iowa election indicate the success of the prohibitory liquor law.

Important Proceedings in the Cortes.
The Madrid correspondent of the Paris Presse gives the following account of the interrogatories put to the Spanish Ministry in the Cortes on the subject of General Concha's despatches:

"The Cortes came to a vote to-day (March 8) of high importance. It has affirmed in principle the existence of two chambers, by a majority of 301 votes against 153."

"But the sitting reserved to us other emotions. I announced to you a few days since the discovery of a very serious conspiracy in the island of Cuba. This morning the government received circumstantial despatches."

"Now, General Serrano suddenly interrupted the debate on the constitution by demanding of the Ministry if they could give some explanation as to the contents of these despatches."

"M. Luzziaga, in the midst of a silence truly solemn, gave a reply as categorical as the circumstances would permit."

"A great conspiracy had in fact been discovered; but the General-Concha had succeeded in slipping it in the hands of the principal actors in this drama were in the hands of the authorities. The Minister was able to give the assurance that the security of this rich colony was in no danger. Large reinforcements of troops were being dispatched to Gen. Concha. Spain would bleed from all her veins sooner than support in that quarter either injury or dishonor."

"On the character of the conspiracy M. Luzziaga was not as explicit as he himself would not doubt have desired. He only ventured to insinuate a fact which people here would like to doubt."

namely, that the impulse of this conspiracy came from the United States; and he immediately asserted with energy, and in a manner which produced a profound impression on the Assembly, that all the conspirators arrested were acknowledged partisans of the maintenance of slavery."

"On this occasion the Minister made a declaration which reflects the highest honor upon him, as well as upon the Cabinet whose sentiments he expresses. He said that, without invading the rights of established property, without refusing to compensate them by a suitable indemnity, the Spanish government was finally decided to put an end to a barbarous institution which all civilized nations condemned, and which Mr. Luzziaga did not fear to call a pest and a shame to humanity."

The Espartaco Ministry has the more merit for having taken this generous initiative, from the fact that negro slavery reigned in this liberal land of Spain, numerous and very warm partisans, and for Cuba itself the declaration is not without its perils."

Apart from the debates of the Assembly, I have learned that the principal author of this Cuban conspiracy is an unfrocked monk, who had succeeded in insinuating himself, to a certain extent, into the confidence of General Concha. Mention is also made, in connection with it, of a well known employee belonging to the engineer corps."

Letter from Mr. Cooper.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., April 2, 1885.

Editor of the American Organ:
DEAR SIR:—An advertisement has been directly put up by the Rev. Mr. Devin, the Roman Catholic priest of this place, in his letter published in your paper of the 28th of March last, I deem it but proper and right, in justice to myself, to my wife, and to the cause of true religion, that I should make a plain statement of the facts of the case. And, that the matter may be thoroughly understood, and the position which I occupy appreciated, I will ask your indulgence while I go back to the date of my marriage, in order that I may show to the public, the difficulties, the trials and the troubles, which have been placed in my path since that time, and all proceeding from a Catholic Priesthood.

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